

rim prevailed; and on the 16th and 17th of April of last year a disastrous storm, particularly at the East, during which Minor's Ledge light-house was des-

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

For several years past the subject of the abolition of Capital Punishment has been agitated in most of the old States of the Union, and much has been said and written on both sides of the question; but none of them, to our knowledge, have ventured to make the experiment by the passage of laws to effect this object. The policy of such an enactment has been so much doubted, that although reports of Legislative committees have recommended the passage of such bills, no Legislative bodies in the old States have ventured to pass them.

But in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Thursday, the following bill did pass by the vote which will be seen in the Legislative proceedings. This bill in fact does abolish capital punishment if it becomes a law, and was so stated by Mr. Flanigan in his place, and was understood by the Representatives of the people. It is a most important measure in Legislative reform.

Sec. 1. That no warrant for the execution of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed, and that after that period, if no circumstances shall have come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warrant for execution. *Provided*, That from the time of conviction to the time of execution, the convict shall be confined in one of the Penitentiaries of the Commonwealth, as is now provided by law for the safe keeping of convicts.

Sec. 2. That upon the rendition of any verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" against any person charged therewith, in any Court of this Commonwealth, it shall and may be lawful for the jury rendering the same, in their discretion, to recommend the person or persons so charged and convicted to the mercy of the court; and every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, whom the jury so convicting shall recommend to the mercy of the court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State penitentiaries, as the case may be, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor, for a period not less than fifteen, nor more than fifty years.

The speeches of Mr. Housecker and Mr. Broomall in favor of the bill were of particular interest. The former gentleman had evidently investigated the subject extensively, and he cited numerous historical circumstances and facts to show that innocent persons had been capitally punished for the crime of murder.

Mr. Broomall also supported this bill with great ability, the second section having in fact been introduced by him as a separate bill at an early stage of the session. In the course of his interesting speech, he related the circumstance of a trial and execution which took place in his county, Delaware, which we do not remember to have heard of before, though it was so extraordinary, that we are surprised that it has not been the subject for a drama. A young girl of fair character was unfortunate in giving birth to an illegitimate child. Some time afterwards she made an excuse one afternoon to visit a neighbor, she took the child with her but returned alone. Search was made for it, and it was found buried in the woods, in the neighborhood. On these circumstances she was tried and sentenced to be hung; but such had been her previous character, and so apparently discordant to her disposition was the perpetration of such a fearful crime, that those who knew her best could not believe her guilty. But she did not and would not make any explanation or denial of her guilt, until the evening before the execution was to take place, when believing that her fate was sealed, she confessed to her brother alone in her cell, that the father of the child had induced her to meet him in the woods, under a promise of immediate marriage, when he murdered the child and buried it in her presence, in the place where it was found. She preferred losing her own life innocently, to prosecuting the father of her child, and before a reprieve could be procured from the Governor she was executed. Circumstances afterwards transpired, such as the finding of a letter inviting her to the meeting, and others, which rendered it certain that this story was true, and that she had been unjustly condemned. So this brave and generous girl was sacrificed to an unyielding law.

Fearful Steamboat Explosion.—The Buffalo Republic has some additional particulars of the explosion of the steamer Glencoe, at St. Louis. It says:—

"A later despatch informs us that no less than one hundred and fifty lives have been lost by this awful calamity. The scene is described as heart-rending in the extreme. When the explosion took place the boat was completely rent asunder, and human bodies, mangled and whole, and pieces of the wreck, flew up to a great height in the air. Numbers were seen struggling in the water for a few instants, whose wounds were such that they soon sunk to rise no more.

"The passengers and crews at the other boats on the landing crowded to the sides of their vessels in order to see the arrival of the ill-fated Glencoe. Many of them were killed, and a great number of them terribly injured. The shrieks and wailings of the wounded, the red glare of the fire, and the consternation of the surrounding crowd, beggar description. It was an awful scene."

Destruction of Hong Kong by Fire.—The California papers contain advices from China, announcing that on the 26th of December, nearly the whole city of Hong Kong, was destroyed by fire, and many lives lost, including those of two English officers. All the newspaper offices, the Chinese bazaar, public market, and the finest edifices and public buildings in the city were in ashes.

Students Expelled from Yale College.—It is stated that on Saturday last, twenty students of the Sophomore class, were expelled from Yale College. They were members of the Kappa Sigma Theta (secret) Society, which had recently issued a proclamation in which a member of the Faculty was held up to ridicule.

Late from California.

The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday evening, from Chagres, with upwards of 200 passengers and \$800,000 in gold freight.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of March. The only news communicated to us relates to a disastrous flood with which several towns bordering rivers had been visited. The telegraphic report of it is as follows:

Sacramento, Nevada, and Marysville had been completely overflowed. The damage has been frightful, and all was consternation at the latest date. The loss at Marysville is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. At Sacramento the embankment gave way, and several houses floated down the river. At Marysville all the stores were submerged. A large quantity of goods were destroyed. At Nevada, two quartz mills, the theatre, Empire hotel, and several houses were swept away. The bridges at Salmon Falls and Coloma were swept away. There is no doubt that every bridge on the South and Middle Fork rivers shared the same fate. The country between Sacramento and the mines is impassable. The legislative halls were surrounded by water, and the members reached them in boats. Nearly all the houses on the Marysville and Sacramento road floated away. A large number of lives were lost. The flood was abating at the last accounts.

A Tale of Extraordinary Suffering, Want and Death.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) News narrates the following extraordinary incidents in the life of a man named Watson, in King George county, Va.—a merchant, who had four children, and became a widower and a bankrupt:

"With his little children, two of whom were daughters, he lived on a small farm which he rented, three miles below the line separating Stafford and King George. During the coldest of the winter in the latter part of December last, his children were seized with whooping cough, and every one of them prostrated. Whilst thus confined, their father was taken with erysipelas, and in the same room lay the father and children, perfectly helpless. Whilst thus confined, some fowls broke into his meat and fowl houses and stole every fowl and piece of meat on the farm. In doing so, they passed through the garden, leveling the fences and thereby permitting the hogs and cattle to destroy all the vegetables intended for winter use. The only thing left for the support of that family was a small quantity of corn meal and some unroasted coffee. In that condition they lay, a large portion of the time without water, without fire, and without food.

"A poor widow in the neighborhood sent them a small piece of meat, and the oldest boy, not quite so ill as the rest, did, as long as his strength would enable him, crawl to the fire-place, stir up the dying embers, half cook some bread, fry a piece of meat, and with coffee without milk or sugar, attempt to relieve the hunger of his dying father and sisters. On one occasion, weak and feeble as he was, he 'staggered' through the snow to a neighbor's house to procure fire. At one time the father and children were crying for water, and not a drop in the house, and no one to bring it. Thus they lay for several days, until God, in his mercy, took two of the children. Two days did they lay corpses by the side of their sick parent, and no one to prepare them for sepulture and convey them to the tomb. A man accidentally passing by, called in, found the family as we have described them, the father blind and insensible, with his two dead children—one frozen to death—lying by his side, and left him in that condition. Two days after this the father died. The night preceding his death he had hemorrhaged, and bled most profusely. By his side were his son and daughter, barely able to raise their heads, but nerved to the occasion, they sat by him the whole night alone, and using every means their infant minds could suggest in stanching the blood. A poor widow, the day of Watson's death, heard of it, came to his house, had him and his two dead children buried, took the sick ones home with her, nursed them, and has since restored them to health."

A Remarkable Man.—The Germantown (Ohio) Emporium has an obituary notice of Mr. John Shafer, who died at that vicinity on the 24th of March, aged 62 years. The notice concludes with these surprising statements:

The deceased was the largest man that we ever saw. The coffin was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary size; measuring in width three feet four inches in the clear, and three feet in height. Three men could have worked in it at the same time, with convenience. It required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a platform—removing the head-board of the bedstead, and taking him out end-wise. They could not get the coffin into the house, but by taking off the door-facing of an old vacated house that stood in the yard, they got it into that and carried the corpse thither on three empty bags. A wagon and four horses stood prepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its contents upon it. In letting down the coffin into the grave, they had two lines doubled—one at each end and one large wheel in the middle, and seventeen men to let down this great sprinkler of mortality into its last home on earth. His weight was not known.

A Fact about Winters.—It is a curious fact, that wherever the winter is unusually severe on this side of the Atlantic, the season is uncommonly mild in Europe. The warmest winter we remember was coincident with one in the old world, so severe that it has almost passed into a proverb. The present season, which has been here so intensely cold, has proved so genial in Paris, that apoplexy, caused by the high temperature, has become as it were an epidemic. Cannot some scientific friend furnish a solution to this riddle.

Wonders of the Telegraph.—Direct communication was had on Friday last between the New Orleans telegraph office and a line in New York, the whole extent of nearly 3,000 miles of wire having been successfully worked in a single circuit. Despatches were sent from New York to New Orleans, and answers received sixty minutes ahead of time!

Bayard Taylor, in One of his letters to the Tribune, says the Turkish name of America is 'Yuker Dookee.' [This sounds very much like Yankee Doodle, and it is said to be, in reality, the Turkish for 'New World.']



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 19th, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, (of Berks county.)

Monday last having been the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Hon. Henry Clay, it was signaled at New York by displaying the national flags from the staffs of the principal hotels, and the masts of most of the vessels in port, men of all parties cheerfully paying this mark of respect to the occasion. The "Clay Festival Association" had a banquet in the evening. We observe that this anniversary of the birth of the venerable Statesman and Patriot was honored in a similar way in some other places.

Health of Mr. Clay.—The Washington Telegraph says Mr. Clay continues feeble, and subject to frequent changes, generally produced by the varying weather. He passes most of his hours in the day in sitting up, or promenade his chamber. It is only occasionally that he is obliged to keep his bed in the day-time. When the weather continues favorable for any length of time his improvement is always very manifest.

The Winter Session of Pennsylvania College closed on Tuesday last—the second annual exhibition of the Junior Class taking place on the evening of that day, in the presence of a large and seemingly interested audience. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. L. R. Baugher, of Gettysburg; F. Berkemeyer, Allentown, Pa.; C. Suesseroth, Chambersburg; P. Bergstresser, Selinsgrove; T. W. Kemp, Frederick, Md.; D. P. W. Hankey, Gettysburg; W. Uler, Westmoreland county; D. L. Riddle, Bedford county; and A. H. Waters, of Pittsburgh—members of the class. A Poem was delivered by Mr. T. T. Titus, of Loudon county, Va., also a member of the class. The exercises were interesting, and the performance on the whole quite creditable to all concerned.

On the afternoon of the same day Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, of Winchester, Va., delivered an able and eloquent Address before the Bible Society of the College and Seminary.—*Star*.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

On Tuesday week, an engine with six cars of iron rails and nine cars of ties, passed over the Hanover Branch Railroad, to within seven miles of the borough of Hanover, and it is expected that five miles more of the track will be laid by the first of May. The Gazette states, that a partial arrangement has been made with Gov. Porter, by which ten thousand tons of iron ore, and a heavy amount of return freight will be carried over the road annually.

The Virginia Whig State Convention met at Richmond on Wednesday last, and was numerously attended. The friends of both Fillmore and Scott were there in great force; but it is generally believed that there will be no expression made of a preference for any particular candidate.

Another Fire in the Capitol.

On Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the office of the Supreme Court of the United States. Several desks and the books and papers on them were consumed, but the valuable archives of the Court were very little, if any, defaced or injured.

Kossuth arrived at Washington City on Tuesday night last by the Southern boat. No excitement attended his reception, and there will be none at his departure. A number of members of Congress and others called to see him, but there is not the least feeling exhibited. The day for enthusiasm has gone by with him.

The House of Delegates of Massachusetts, passed the Maine Liquor bill on Tuesday last, by a majority of 75. The provisions referring the subject to a vote of the people, and allowing the sale of liquors for sacramental purposes, were stricken out—so that the bill will have to go back to the Senate with these amendments.

Where the Money Goes.—The Hollidaysburg Standard says that several gentlemen who have been sent to the Potomac Railroad by the Canal Commissioners, are unable to find the situations assigned them, and accordingly locate to suit themselves! One of them has taken post on the sunny side of the railroad, and keeps tally on a pine stick of the number of empty coal cars going to the mountain!

Editorial Courtesy.—The editors at Harrisburg are usually exceedingly loose in their remarks respecting one another. We give the following as a specimen: Two of the papers got into a political quarrel, some time ago, when the editor of one of them, speaking of the sub-editor of the other, said "that he was worse than his principal. The latter is as great a rascal as there is out of the Penitentiary, and the former is as great a rascal as there is in it!"

The Gold Mania.—About 2,000 persons leave Michigan this spring for California.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that, during March last, between 2,100 and 3,200 persons, generally farmers, shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

The Rising Generation.

The Philadelphia Sun, of last Monday, says—"We saw in Vine street yesterday, sixteen young men and boys in a state of intoxication. They were exceedingly noisy and riotous in their behavior, calling profanely to each other, trying the strength of their knuckles on the tree boxes, &c. &c.—Some seemed to think the scene a subject for mirth, but our minds involuntarily recoiled to their homes, to their parents, perhaps to their poor widowed mothers, whose hopes are to be blasted by the present license system, which offers a temptation at every corner."

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, Senator MANGUM, of N. C., made a speech in favor of Gen. Scott. He said he was the best candidate to select. He did not believe any other whig candidate could be elected. If he were nominated, he would obtain a Cherubus victory—that he was right on the compromise measures and upon all other subjects. He said he differed, however, from the people of North Carolina, as they, from unmistakable evidence, beyond all question or doubt, preferred Mr. Fillmore. His speech has occasioned considerable sensation among the politicians.

The bill directing the State for Congressional purposes was up in the Senate of this State last week, and finally passed that body on Wednesday, 18 to 15. It connects us with the counties of Franklin, Fulton and Bedford, in the election of a member of Congress, and puts Cumberland and York together. We think it doubtful whether the bill passes the House of Representatives in its present shape.

Several bills chartering and re-chartering Banks, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last; amongst the rest, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carlisle, late the Deposit Bank.

The French Chambers were opened on the 29th ult., by President Napoleon in person, attended by a brilliant staff. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read his speech, standing in the tribune.—He announced that it was the interest of France to preserve relations of amity with all nations, and disclaimed any intention of assuming the Emperors of France, but, at the same time, he declared that if disaffection or intrigue should force him to adopt other measures, he would demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title which would irrevocably fix on his head the power with which the people had invested him.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. There is nothing of peculiar interest. There was still a decline in Broadstuffs and Cotton.

The number of Medical Students who received the diploma at the several Medical Schools of Philadelphia, at the late sessions, was 552.

A citizen of McConnellsburg, named George Downs, was found dead in the road, on Monday morning last, about a mile west of that town. It is supposed that he died from exposure to the inclement weather, and the fatal effects of liquor! This liquor, too, was furnished to him on the Sabbath!

It is said that the next State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania will be held at Lancaster, whose citizens have subscribed \$2,500 to defray the expense.

A man named John M'Intee, was convicted last week, in Philadelphia, of whipping his wife, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year. Good!

Snow fell to the depth of one foot, on Thursday last, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rhode Island for the Maine Law.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that the new Senate of Rhode Island is Maine law by four majority, and the House by fourteen.

Potomac Fisheries.—Large supplies of herring have been received at Alexandria within the last few days. Herring were selling on Tuesday at 4 50 a \$3 per thousand, and shad at \$6 per hundred. Work has now commenced in earnest at the landings on the Potomac.

Sentence for Forgery.—Rufus Greene, Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company at Mobile, who was convicted of forgery, a few days ago, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Mr. Green has heretofore stood high as an estimable citizen, a leading member of a church, and a pious man. He made an affecting speech to the court, previous to his sentence, on behalf of his wife and children.

Convicted of Swindling.—Andrew J. Clifton, formerly first mate of the steamship Isabel, has been convicted at Charleston, for swindling Mr. N. Levin, out of \$8,000. It appears Mr. L. held a ticket in a Havana lottery, and went to Clifton, on his return from that place, to ascertain if it drew anything. Clifton exhibited to him a false scheme, showing it to be a blank, and getting possession of the ticket, which, it appears, actually drew \$8,000, secured the money for his own use. Clifton was not present at the trial. It is said he is at the North.

The Circulating Medium in Oregon.—The only money they use in the back part of Oregon consists of live stock—a hog paying for a dollar, a sheep for fifty cents, turkeys twenty-five cents, and young dogs for a shilling each. If Smith owes Jones \$4 12 1/2, he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one sheep, one turkey, and one pig.

Destruction of Hong Kong.

The San Francisco Herald, of 5th March, has the following particulars of a disastrous fire at Hong Kong, in China:

The barque William Watson arrived yesterday, sixty days from Hong Kong, bringing intelligence of a most disastrous conflagration in that city.

Nearly all the city is consumed. Hundreds of lives have been lost. Every newspaper office has been destroyed. The barque brings no files, and we are dependent upon the officers of the vessel for the few particulars which we subjoin. The fire occurred on the 26th December, and commenced in the China Bazaar. It spread with fearful rapidity among the bamboo houses of the Chinese, and soon communicated to the finest part of the city, becoming perfectly resistless.

The loss of life among the Chinese was dreadful. The number that perished had not been ascertained. One colonel of an English regiment lost his life in the attempt to blow up a building and arrest the flames. Also a lieutenant that belonged to H. B. M. ship Hastings was killed by the falling timbers of a house which had been blown up. A Sergeant of sappers and miners met a similar fate.

The public market was destroyed, and much suffering was experienced for a few days after the fire. The Governor and Sir William Bowman had evoked the Council, and among other provisions adopted for the public welfare, was one forbidding the construction of bamboo houses. The Chinese houses were to be built of stone, or of the material used in the construction of the Victrola Roads.

All the printing offices were destroyed, with the finest edifices and public buildings in Hong Kong.

Plain Facts.

Labor is the foundation of all property and of all the property of the country. Whatever tends to encourage labor tends to increase property, and add to the prosperity of a nation. The measures of every government should have a constant bearing, therefore, on the encouragement of labor.

A Protective Tariff not only promotes the interests of the Manufacturer, but it encourages labor. It gives to this class constant employment and good wages, and thus enables them to consume the products of the farmer, which is an encouragement, again, to his labor.

In this way, money is kept in the country, and soon becomes abundant and cheap—for money has a price as well as any other article.

A cheap currency will diminish the price of rents, for it will enable the rich man, who wishes to keep it active, to build houses and thus keep down the price of rents. When money is sent abroad, its value is raised at home, and the value of everything to be bought by the laborer rises with it.—Had the immense amount of gold derived from California been retained in this country, money would have been abundant, its value would have been diminished, and the laborer would have obtained more for the same amount of wages, than he now does.

Laborers, mechanics, artisans, operatives of every description, are interested in encouraging a policy that will keep the gold and silver at home, to be employed in building houses. Rents are high now, because our capitalists can get a better profit for their money, by the purchase of stocks and railroad bonds, than to employ their money in building. Lay a protective tariff—keep our gold at home—and money will be so plenty that capitalists would prefer to employ it in erecting tenements for rent.

A tariff would add much to the employment of the working classes. There are probably five millions of laborers that would find constant employment under a protective tariff, which, at one dollar a day, for three hundred days, would give an aggregate of fifteen hundred millions of dollars saved annually to the laboring class only by the operation of a protective tariff.—*Comm. Courant*.

Emigrants for Liberia.—The Rev. W. D. Schumate, Secretary of the Missouri Colonization Society, left St. Louis, on the 1st instant, for Baltimore, with twenty-four emigrants for Liberia. These were the slaves who were emancipated by Captain Andrew Harper, of St. Louis county, some months since. They are said to be well provided with every necessary article, and will commence the settlement of the Missouri colony in Africa.

Injury to the Fruit.—The southern Ohio and Indiana papers report that much of the fruit—cherries, peaches, apples and pears—which had escaped the extreme cold of the past winter, had been destroyed by recent frost. The Brookville (Ind.) Advertiser says:—The loss is incalculable. Our present impression is that \$500,000, or fifteen years of constant horticultural application, will not bring back our orchards to where they were last summer.

Shocking.—Capt McKenny, of the New York police, made a report to the chief of a house in Hicks street, on Friday, which is occupied by thirty-five families, among which are many cases of small pox, spotted fever, ship fever, and other contagious diseases. There were, at the time of the report, two dead bodies lying in the house.

Love and Folly.—A man 60 years of age has been committed to jail at St. Louis for threatening to kill a girl of 19, because she refused to marry him, after he had made her the snug little present of \$25,000. It was rather provoking.

Mr. Garbee, of Easton, Ohio, some fifty years old, while contemplating the ruins of his burning dwelling, exclaimed, "There is all I am worth" and fell to the ground a corpse.

The celebration of the birth of the

Hon. Henry Clay, on Monday night, at the Apollo Rooms, New York, was a most magnificent affair. Letters were read from Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, President Fillmore, Secretaries Conrad and Graham, and others, and eloquent speeches were made by Ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, Hon. Presley J. King, of Kentucky, Hon. Willis Hall, of New York, Hon. B. Brooks, and others. Mr. Clay, in his letter, says:

"The commemoration of my birth-day, on this and former occasions, chiefly confined to the city of New York, I have ever regarded as being prompted by the hearts of ardent and enthusiastic friends, by their devoted attachment to me and by their generous and unbounded confidence. I never conceived that it would pass the limits of their circle, or that it would partake in the smallest degree of a national character.—Our country has been blessed by Providence with but one man whose birth-day ought to be, and I hope ever will be, celebrated as a great National anniversary in all times to come. But, gentlemen, I owe an expression of my profound acknowledgments, and my deep obligation for this distinguished and renewed testimony of the esteem and regard, which the Clay Festival Association does me the honor to entertain. And I implore, upon the heads of all its members, the blessings of Providence, of health, happiness, prosperity, and all other blessings."

At the Clay Festival in New York, on Monday, letters in reply to invitations to be present were read from President Fillmore, Judge McLane and Senator Mangum. President Fillmore said:—"Every testimony of respect is due to the time-honored Patriot, who has shrunk from no duty and avoided no responsibility to advance the glory and prosperity of his native country."

Judge McLane said:—"His life has been so devoted to the great interests of his country as to constitute a part of its history. And now in the evening of his days, under the pressure of disease, when earthly considerations are receding from his view, his voice is still heard in the maintenance of the good faith, the honor and the glory of our free institutions."

Senator Mangum said:—"I have long and intimately known Mr. Clay in public and private life, and regard it as a providential blessing to have known so well one so great and so true. We shall scarcely look upon his like again. The finest model of study, as I verily believe, that the world can present to the young and ardent mind, fired with noble and elevated aspirations.—I am constrained to forego the pleasure I should receive in participating on this occasion with the distinguished citizens of the great emporium in these manifestations. I have desired to meet on some special occasion the citizens of New York—the elite of the country—distinguished alike for the highest intelligence and refinement, and the most indomitable spirit of enterprise and useful activity and efficiency."

Whatever others may think or advance, we still adhere to the policy of taking care of our own interests, and letting the people of other nations redress their own wrongs. In short, we shall oppose any deviation from the sound policy which preserved us in infancy and has safely brought us to the maturity of manhood; believing that it is now as applicable to our condition as it was originally. We do not believe it to be our mission to tear down and rebuild foreign Governments to suit our tastes, or to give "material aid" to all people who may seek the redress of wrongs through revolution.

We were rather too hasty in our congratulations on the downfall of monarchy in France, as it has resulted in the establishment of a more thorough despotism, and such might be the effect of revolution elsewhere. There is no great Power on the European continent where the people are fully prepared for self-government; and, until so prepared, it would be useless labor to assist to overthrow one despotism to make room for a worse. If we act wisely, then, we shall continue in the course of policy which has been pursued from the organization of our Government, and which will surely preserve us in peace, prosperity, and happiness. We should take care of ourselves, and let other nations do the same.—*Balt. Clipper*.

Abbas Pacha, the present Viceroy of Egypt, is a very liberal and enlightened personage. He has reduced his own revenue voluntarily, nearly three millions of dollars per annum, by taking off the poll tax; he has expended \$350,000 on the carriage way across the Isthmus of Suez, he has improved the navigation of the Nile, and is now constructing a railway between Cairo and Alexandria.

Mrs. Gaines Case.—The U. S. Supreme Court, which recommenced its session in Washington last week, it is stated has refused a re-hearing to Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2. This, we suppose, ends the chapter. Had her claims been sustained, she would have been probably the wealthiest person in the United States. There have been times, during the progress of the suit, when, it is said, she might have compromised for half a million of dollars.

The Family of Kossuth, victims of Austrian tyranny, are it is said, in great distress—objects, indeed, of charity. The Vienna Correspondent of the London Times narrates that a small sum, some £120, having been forwarded by some philanthropists for their relief, the Imperial authorities, after satisfying themselves that it was really intended for their support, consented to its being paid into the hand of the aged mother, who has a third daughter, and the 13 children of the two daughters who are in prison, dependent on her for their daily bread.

To the Editor of the "Adams Sentinel."

Sir:—I am a tax-payer of our good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and so long as the taxes paid into our State Treasury are properly applied, I am willing to pay my part. I acknowledge I do not pay quite as much tax as some of my wealthy neighbors—still I pay as much as I find agreeable or convenient to pay. Now, Mr. Editor, what I would be at, is this:

When you or I invite a friend to dine, or spend a day with us, we calculate on paying the expense it may cost. We never call on our neighbors (constituents we have none) to cash the bill; nor do we expect to be permitted to thrust our hand into the Commonwealth's purse for the means of defraying it.

The foregoing remarks have been elicited, by seeing it announced in the papers, that our Legislature has passed a bill, virtually ordering the tax-payers to cash the bill of expense incurred by that body, in entertaining themselves and their friend, the great, the renowned M. Kossuth. It is true the bill is a small one, (only \$1500 72—Wonder if it would not have been smaller had the Maine Liquor Law been in operation there?) if we consider the enormous greatness of the man for whose entertainment it was incurred; still I don't like the principle, nor the idea of being compelled (nolens volens) to pay any part of the bill, particularly after the Legislature took the responsibility upon itself, to invite him to spend a day with them at Harrisburg, without even consulting us, the people, on the subject.

Let us now, Mr. Editor, inquire who it was they so cordially invited, and so sumptuously (at our expense) entertained? It was the great, the chivalric Ex-Governor of Hungary—the traducer of our almost idolized Henry Clay—his whose royal foot so soon touches our soil than he offers as and our government the grossest insults; telling us that we did not understand Washington's farewell advice; and threatening our Government, if it would not make common cause with him and Hungary, he would appeal to the people! Modest beggar, traitor! It is, in my opinion, to be regretted that his appeal to the people for material aid (as he calls it) has been so successful, as I think it one of the most uncertain things in this uncertain world, whether the poor Hungarian will ever be blessed with the vision of any material part of the "material aid," so liberally given by the American people, to the itinerant, mendicant Magyar.

AN ANTI-HUNGARIAN.

A Spanish lady, writing from Washington, under date of the 5th instant, says of Henry Clay, Scott, Cass and others:

General Cass I have seen twice, and I greatly admire. I have also had the high privilege of an introduction to Mr. Clay, though he receives no strangers. To-day, at one, P. M., according to appointment, I called with Mr. W., and was so much affected at the sight of the earthly ruins of this stupendous genius, that I could not utter a word, but carried the hand he extended to my lips in fearful silence. He seemed much gratified, and spoke of the honor I did him in very kind terms, and with consummate tact he immediately chose such subjects as he thought would be most interesting to me, and for half an hour questioned me of my own dear land, of its institutions, manners, of the late attempt on the Queen's life, &c., and so gratified me by the interest he manifested in the answers, that my heart warmed and my brain kindled, and I felt I was replying as well as though I had studied to do so. You know that diffidence was never one of my afflictions, but at the same time I hold genius in such esteem that my veneration amounts to worship for it.

How much greater, then, must have been my emotion when the hand of death was plainly visible on the mighty of the land! When the ray, brilliant as it radiated on all around, was but the light burning in a sepulchre, and already quivering beneath the breath of the merciless destroyer! I am not able to give you an adequate idea of his state. His eye alone shows him not dead! His fingers are a skeleton's—the countenance cadaverous, yet withal, his mental faculties are unimpaired and vivid as ever.

At a large party last Tuesday, I again met General Scott, who introduced the famous Soule, the great radical member from Louisiana. Mr. Soule is the idol of the Washington ladies, and no wonder, for he is exceedingly fascinating in his conversation. He has that dangerous compound of French wit and Creole suavity, of acute perception and brilliant imagination, which, with his elegant manners, could not but make him a favorite. He is thought handsome, but is not, but his appearance is remarkable and distingue.

Mr. Fillmore.

"Observer," the Democratic correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says of the President:

"Mr. Fillmore's term of office has been marked by singular success; and it may be said of him, what perhaps cannot be said of any other President, that he has not an enemy, and scarcely an opponent, in either party. Willard Fillmore is an honest man; and that reputation, which is placed above all contingencies, is the richest legacy he can leave to his children."

